BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Fire in Wilmington—A Blockade Runner Ashore, &c

WILMINGTON, Feb 10.—A fire occurred here last night. One thousand and twenty-five bales of cotton were consumed, which was partially insured. The cotton belonged to the Chicora Consolidated I. S. Company and J. R. Morrison. The loss will amount to seven hundred thousand dollars.

The steamer *Spunkie* is ashore under the guns of Fort Caswell. The cargo will be principally saved. The vessel will be probably lost.

Seventy three Yankee prisoners, captured by Gen. Martin, last week at Shepardsville, below Newbern, arrived here to-day.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—At auction to-day, eight per cent. Confederate bonds brought from 110 to 121 and interest. Seven per cents 106 to 107. Bonds of 15,000,000 loan, coupons, 172, ditto registered, 160. Cotton loan bonds, 175, and flat.

One hundred and nine officers, including Col. Straight, escaped from the Libby prison last night, through a tunnel sixty feet long, opening into a vacant lot on the opposite side of the street. No blame is attached to the sentinels. Only one officer was recaptured.

From East Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Col. McClung, Mrs. Boyd, and families, came through the lines from Knoxville, yesterday.

An election is being held for Congressmen in Knoxville.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—The enemy who advanced on John's Island were driven back Tuesday evening. Our pickets have resumed their former position. We took a few prisoners.

Eleven shots were fired at the city to-day. No other news of interest.

The following telegrams were received Tuesday night too late for our Western Mail.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9.—Some days ago both Houses, in secret session, passed a bill to impose regulations on foreign commerce, and a bill to prohibit the introduction of luxuries after the 1st of March. The President having approved both of the bills the injunction of secrecy was removed to-day. The first prohibits the exportation of cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, sugar, molasses, and rice, and forfeits any vessel or vehicle, slaves or animals, engaged in loading or transporting such articles; and all persons concerned are declared guilty of a high misdemeanor, except under a special permit, under rules prescribed by the President. The second enumerates a long list of prohibited articles, and in order to confine importations to articles of necessity and common use alone, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the maximum on foreign prices at and within which importations of articles, partly or wholly cotton, flax, wool and silk shall be made. Any articles imported contrary to this act shall be forfeited and the owner pay double the value thereof. Both acts expire on the day of a treaty of peace.

The Senate passed in secret session and removed the injunction of secrecy from an act to provide a Bureau for foreign supplies. It is now under consideration in secret session in the House.

From Richmond—Address to the Soldiers of the Confederate States.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9.—The report that Gen. Hood had been temporarily assigned to the command of the troops for local defence, is incorrect. He will resume command in the army of Tennessee.

The city papers to-morrow, will publish an address of the President to the soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States, elicited by the general re-enlistment of the troops. They have never rendered service, he says, so decisive in its results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice, which can adorn the character of a warrior and patriot. The confidence of the people has been revived, and even the weak and timid have been shamed into silence by the spectacle of the soldiers present devotion. The coming Spring campaign opens auspiciously. Whilst the ranks of our armies are replenished, the overstrained energies of the enemy are weakened by debt, dissensions and the consciousness of a bad cause. His campaign this year, will be far less formidable than those of the last two years. Success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. In conclusion, the President says his earnest prayer is, that God may shield and preserve soldiers for a safe return to a peaceful enjoyment with their friends and associations with those they most love.

THE SUBSTITUTE CONSCRIPTS.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* says:

"We learn from the *Examiner* that Governor Smith has come to a certain understanding with the Confederate Executive, which will assure the exemption, for thirty days, of those substitute conscripts enrolled in the second-class militia. In the meantime it is hoped that a permanent agreement will be effected to place this force entirely at the disposal of the State. The new conscripts entitled to the temporary exemption will get appropriate certificates from their militia officers. This will be very comforting information to those who are embraced in the arrangement.

DENOUNCING THE WAR.—Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, formerly of the Yankee army, who held Cumberland Gap when Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky, has resigned, and been making speeches in Indiana denouncing the war. In a recent speech he stated, that when he first joined the army he supposed it was for the restoration of the Union, but that he had since found out that it was a crusade against [illegible]

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1864. NO. 79.

ABRAHAM'S NEW DRAFT.

The New York *World*, in some comments on the new draft ordered by the President, says:

* * * But this new, enormous, and unexpected call for troops while it stimulates exertion should also awaken thought. In the light of this acknowledged and bitter necessity, what are we to think of the rose-colored representations with which the administration and its partizans have been amusing us for the last six months? If, as they have kept assuring us, the rebellion is tottering, its resources exhausted, its hopes blighted, its subjects discouraged, and its inevitable end approaching, there should be no necessity for this new drain upon our population and resources. The truth is, the administration has suddenly awakened to the truth that we are, even now, in the midst of a mighty and doubtful crisis. The administration has been deluding itself with groundless hopes; it has been misleading the country into a false estimate of the situation. That the administration has been itself deceived we must in charity believe, for mental imbecility is less reprehensible (though in this case not less mischievous) than moral dishonesty. Assuredly the President must have believed that the rebellion was rapidly waning when he offered to the rebels an amnesty on terms calculated to repel them unless the Confederacy was manifestly in the last agonies of dissolution. His partisans in Congress must have entertained the same belief, or they would not have spent so much of the time of this session in discussing emancipation and confiscation in a tone as if these strong measures had actually become practicable, and Congress was a sort of surrogate's court granting letters of administration on the estate of the defunct rebellion. * * *

The men entrusted with our destinies, * * * have never at any time, had a statesmanlike comprehension of the present or a reasonable foresight of the future. They have organized six great campaigns against Richmond, and Richmond is not yet taken. They have sent great land and naval armaments against Charleston, but they have just abandoned Charleston as a hopeless job. They have recovered the Mississippi, but they have not opened it to commerce. They have conquered Tennessee, but they hold it by so insecure a tenure that they expect it will cost a great and bloody campaign in the spring to retain it.

This new call for half a million of men may be in keeping with the actual situation and the threatened dangers of the spring campaign, but it is inconsistent with the credit claimed for Mr. Lincoln in the fall elections, with any pretension on his part to statesman-like forecast, and especially inconsistent with any hope that, under *his* management, the war can ever result in the restoration of the Union. He feels less assurance that the five hundred thousand men he now demands will suffice than he felt that his first draft of three hundred thousand men would consummate the work; for the levy is not only more numerous, but the men are held to a term of service precisely four times as long as was then thought necessary. If the fulfillment of our hopes is to recede at this rate, when will the Union be restored? We are like Tantalus in the infernal regions; as often as we stretch forth our hands to pluck the fruit it retires and eludes our grasp.

ARKANSAS—TRUE FEELING OF HER PEOPLE.—Col. Hawthorne, who is just from the trans-Mississippi department, gives to the Mobile *Tribune* information as to the political feeling in Arkansas entirely different from that heralded by the Northern press.—He left on the 15th ult. It is generally supposed among our people that Arkansas is nearly overrun and occupied by the Yankee forces, and that the people of that State are almost crushed into submission to the monsters who issue their decrees from Washington. This is more especially supposed from the unusual exultation with which the proceedings of a submission meeting recently held at Little Rock are spread by the Yankee papers before their readers.—That meeting was unquestionably held, but it was of limited numbers, and not composed of Arkansians, but of Yankee followers on the heels of the army, and of other men who have no interest in the State and can by no possibility be considered as representing its wishes or character.

Instead of the State being subdued, it is even more opposed to an affiliation with the enemy than it was at the beginning of the war. This is universal of its southern section, where to-day every man from sixteen to seventy-five years of age is enrolled for service either at home or general defense. Every man who can bear a gun is ready to use it for the cause. A considerable part of the State is in possession of the enemy, and that part of course is not in arms against him. But this by no means implies acquiescence with or a disposition to submit to the invader. The materials of opposition are only helpless, not subdued.

In Arkansas, as in all the border slave States, the sympathies of the people are undoubtedly with the South. But in the presence of the enemy—held by laws in subjugation—how are these sympathies to be expressed? They must succumb for the time—can find no benefit to the cause or to the people by indiscreet utterances. They can do nothing but endure the evils which surround them. This, however, is not submission. Force does not change a man's opinions. It may make him tolerate what he has no means of preventing or destroying. Loyalty cannot be won by force, and no oath administered under duress can be binding either in law or gospel.—*Appeal.*

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.—A private despatch was received here yesterday from Lake City, Florida, and dated the same day, which stated that eighteen vessels—gunboats and transports—are reported by the commanding officer at "Camp Finnegan," as having arrived at Jacksonville, on the eastern coast of that State. The enemy, it is presumed, in large force, have landed, and are reported as advancing Sunday night.

This intelligence comes from a reliable source, and the movement is probably preliminary to the establishment of a "State Government" under Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation, by which one-tenth of the people of any of the "insurrectionary" States are authorized to meet together and inaugurate a new "State Government." Where there are not a sufficient number of traitors to the South to organize the bogus government, they are exported from Yankeedom, as in this instance. This invasion of Florida, is of course, a part of the political programme by which Lincoln designs to sustain his waning prospects for the next Presidency and to perpetuate his power, notwithstanding the great popular majority that any of his opponents may receive at home. The miserable buffoon will be thwarted in his nefarious pur-

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Feb. 6.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$3 50
BEEF	$1
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$25
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" " Wax—By the box	$4
" " Adamantine	$6
" " Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$70@80
CHICKENS	$2 50
COFFEE	$12
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 75
FLOUR—	$110
" Superfine	$90
" Fine	$60
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$15@20
MEAL	$18
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$8
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$18
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$6 00
" Coffee	$10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 5.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$2 50@2 75
BEEF, retail	90c
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$4@4 50
CORN	$16
COTTON	$1@1 25
COTTON YARNS	$12@35 00
COFFEE	$11@12 50
EGGS	$1 50@1 75
FLOUR	$90@150
IRON, Swede	$3@4 00
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$2 25@2 50
NAILS	$3@3 50
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$15
RYE	$12
SUGAR	$4 50
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$7@2 50
SHEETING, 4-4	$1 40@3 50
SALT	$22 50
TALLOW	$3

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:
Bank of North Carolina,
" " Charlotte,
" " Cape Fear,
" " Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.

We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Jan 28-tf

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE PLOWS OF the People's Factory, will address Mr. H. L. OWEN, Hillsboro', N. C., who has charge of that department of our business at present. For points, land sides, &c., and all other things that we manufacture, address the proprietors.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Feb 10-1w Hillsboro', N. C.

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GRAham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,
Feb 10-tf Graham, N. C.

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.
Jan 26 tf H. R. BRYAN.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, POGUE & CO.,
Jan 25-1m Graham, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities to sell please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PLANTATION FOR RENT.

NO. 1 PLANTATION FOR RENT, 3½ MILES east of Greensboro, N. C.—about 100 acres of good corn land, large and comfortable dwelling, negro houses, large barn and stables, and all other out-houses, will be rented on good terms. Apply to me at Greensboro, N. C.

J. H. TARPLEY.
Feb 8-2w

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 23-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 5th Cong. District N. C.
OXFORD, January 27th 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, NO 1, Commandant of Conscripts, Raleigh, January 20th, 1864, Militia and County Enrolling Officers, will notify all white males known between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at their county seats of their respective counties at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those persons residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Franklin county, will report at Louisburg, on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24 days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th 27th, and 29th days of February and the first days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment N. C. Militia, Warren county will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro', on the 22d, 23th, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro' on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment N. C. Militia, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regiment N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th days of April 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th days of April, 1864.

THOMAS TIBBS,
Ass't Surg., Chm'n & Ex. Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M.D.
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. LANDIS,
Enrolling Officer, 5th Cong. District.
Confederate copy. Feb 1-2w

Enrolling Office. 3d Congressional Dist.
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L R. RIXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3. A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Gaard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph II, General Orders No 3, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
3d Cong. Dist.
Feb 1-3w

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Feb. 1, '64.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 8.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 10th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.
Feb 5 1w
Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.

Quartermaster's Department,
RALEIGH, Feb. 6, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS ON HAND A SMALL lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5.) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received.

H. A. DOWD,
Feb 9 3t A. Q. M., N. C. A.
All the papers of the State will copy three times and forward accounts as above.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Eight about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.

Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

TEN LINES OR EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$5
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	10
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	25
Four days	6 50	One month	35
Five days	8 00	Two months	

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $1 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Govern.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, A. D. C.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Assn, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon Gen'l.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W S Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Office Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief, Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night; leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn, bacon and lard, the two last articles preferred—at old prices for plows and the articles named.

Refers to Cantrell Weston, a planting and good farmer, who is now using the plows with great satisfaction.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1864.

Eastern North Carolina.

All is again quiet between Kinston and Newbern; though it is said the Yankees have thrown out a very strong picket at Batchelor Creek.

Two men were hung a few days ago at Kinston for the crime of desertion, to which they added the taking up of arms against us. They were from Carteret, we learn, and originally belonged to a company raised in that county for the Confederate service. Their names were David Jones and —— Haskett.

Twenty more deserters, taken in the late movement against Newbern, are now held at Kinston, all of whom will no doubt share the same fate of the two already executed. These were formerly members of Nethercutt's battalion, but deserted to the enemy and took up arms against their friends. Nothing but prompt punishment and the enforcement of the most rigid discipline will preserve and render efficient our armies, and though the death penalty is an extreme punishment, nothing short of it will answer the purpose. A man who deserts his colors is bad enough, but one who bears arms against his own country and people is much worse. Let the fate of these men be a warning to others; and let every man who enters the army realize the fact, that everything—family, business, home and all—must give way to the stern requirements of military law, and that his duty to his country rises high above all other considerations. Let a man desert his colors and think he can escape the punishment due the crime, for sooner or later he will be brought to justice, *and the penalty is death.* Better, far better, a thousand times better for them, their families and our cause, had these twenty-two men fallen in battle, fighting for their flag and country.—The fact that their homes were in the hands of the enemy was no excuse for desertion; on the contrary, they should have fought all the harder to rescue them and drive the insolent invaders from the soil.

Do certain of our Confederate Journals think they are benefitting our cause by trying to impress it upon the minds of the people that our enemies are nearly exhausted, that their armies are disbanding, can't get any more men, &c.? This same old song has been renewed every six months since the first battle of Manassas, and yet despite the assurances that our enemies are about to give up, we generally find their numbers larger than ours on the field, and our long lists of killed and wounded attest their desperation. They have raised men and will raise men, and if we would succeed we must prepare to meet their legions. These repeated efforts to impress our people and armies that the North cannot get men, that their soldiers won't fight and all that, does our cause a serious injury. They can draft and conscribe men as well as we can, and they will do it, and instead of underrating their strength and misrepresenting their numbers let us prepare to meet them.

We must marshall our own hosts and clear the decks for action, for the enemy will come in such numbers and with such power during the coming Spring campaign as to require all our available men and resources to meet and overcome them. We must not expect an early termination to the war because Lincoln cannot raise men, for he is recruiting from two continents and will raise enough to keep us busy. And then our people are not so despondent as to require these misrepresentations to stimulate them to action. The truth at all times, in reference to our enemies as well as our own affairs, is best, and we only weaken our cause and demoralize our people by misrepresentation. Our authorities and our people should certainly act now upon the supposition that the Yankees will come in the Spring with larger armies than ever.

Our rampant *patriots* of 1860-61—those who promised to do all the fighting and wipe up all the blood with their little cambrics—are all gone! Fallen in the contest? No, not exactly; they are all gone to Nassau. There they spout war and curse things generally. May we never see their like, or them either, again. We are glad that Nassau is largely inhabited by negroes, for such creatures are not worthy to associate with white men.

We had a call yesterday from Lt. Sneed, of Capt. Allen's Company, Prison Guards, Salisbury. This company is raised for local defence—is under the command of Gen. Winder, and is composed of men not within the conscript age. Persons not subject to enrollment, and who want to enter the service, will find this a good opening.

RELIGIOUS.—We learn that interesting protracted meetings are in progress both at the Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Pritchard, and at the Missionary Chapel, Rev. A. R. Raven. An interesting revival has been going on at the latter place for some time and a number of persons have made profession of religion.

The present Congress will expire by constitutional limitation on Wednesday next, only one short week remaining to that body for good or evil. We trust that such laws as may be passed may operate to the good of the people and beneficially to the cause. One week more and a large number of them cease to be representatives of the people.

The Hillsboro' *Recorder*, edited by the venerable DENNIS HEARTT, one of the brightest ornaments of the profession in North Carolina, has entered upon its 45th year. May the founder of that old and respectable journal live many years yet to continue his usefulness to the public and to society.

The New York *Herald* argues that the Yankee Capitol is not safe at Washington and urges the Congress to move it to a more central location. Let Lincoln and his dynasty heed Bennett, for in this he utters words of wisdom.

Andy Johnson has called an election to take place in Tennessee on the 5th of March, for State officers. An oath prescribed by Andy is to be taken before any person can hold office or vote.

"John Happy" says the dabbling of uneducated Congressmen with press exemptions, reminds him of the Irishman who attempted to snuff a gas burner with his fingers.

THE PEACE PARTY IN GEORGIA.

The following letter, which appeared in the *Standard*, was written by a Georgian of influence and position. We publish it to show what the writer thinks of the situation:

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 1st, 1864.

Editor of Raleigh Standard:

SIR—The unmistakable evidence of a deep popular agitation in North-Carolina on the subject of peace, is my excuse for thus intruding upon you. We are strangers to each other, but there is a common tie which binds us together in this hour of our country's affliction. I cannot but feel that the success of the peace party of Georgia will be a matter of more than ordinary gratification to the Conservatives of North Carolina. Yes!—you may say to your readers that the Empire State stands ready to second the North Carolina movement and to throw the whole weight of her influence into the contest. There are reasons why the initiative should be taken by North Carolina.—Georgia, against the earnest admonitions of Stephens, Johnson, Hill, and a host of others, seceded upon the negro question as involved in the sectional party success of Lincoln. Georgia, with the other gulf States, formed a provisional government. North Carolina, on the contrary, absolutely refused to secede on this issue—absolutely refused to join the provisional government. The issue presented by Lincoln's election was deemed, in Mr. Yancey's own language, "an inferior issue." There were circumstances leading to Lincoln's election of which the people of North Carolina were not ignorant: First was the inevitable defeat at some time under any issue, of the Democratic party, because of its party corruptions, and because of that dead certain law in all popular governments that no one administration can, in the nature of things, retain perpetual possession of power. The question of succession was therefore a question of fate. Who was to succeed? The first dangerous rival was the National American party. This party was killed off by the infusion of the religious element, test oaths, &c. The next rival was the Douglas party; this party misconceiving the grand philosophy of its mission, baptized itself as Popular Sovereignty, instead of Territorial Sovereignty. Popular sovereignty was the claim of the numerical majority to rule every where, commencing in the Territories. Territorial sovereignty, which was the germ of State rights, was an ignored principle. The Douglas party fell. The old and honored Whig party then presented its conservative claims for the succession. Its claims were also ignored; and thus divided, distracted, warring upon each other, these elements of opposition formed gratuitously a ladder upon which the minority climbed into power.

Under these circumstances, and influenced by that deliberate wisdom which took a comprehensive view of the whole question, North Carolina refused to secede on the mishap of this Presidential election—a mishap produced by our own divisions. She refused to join the provisional government. The threatened invasion of sovereign States by an abolition administration, presented a new, and an *entirely* new issue. Let us scan it, and see how North Carolina acted, and how she stands under that "new issue."

The "new issue" presented by abolition coercion, was State Rights and individual right and manhood through State Rights. North Carolina accepted the issue. She became the *ally* of the provisional government. She fought upon a point of honor—for a principle, and the honor and the principle in vindication of which she reluctantly drew the sword, are far above and beyond the "niggers" and tariffs, and any scheme of sectional consolidation. The ever enduring principle of local liberty, through State sovereignty, antedates the colonization of this continent—antedates British civilization itself. The first to resist the coercion of the English government—the last to enter reluctantly into the fatal compact of consolidation framed in 1789—reluctant to become a party in the later scheme of consolidation in 1860, your noble old State is the worthy leader of that great American reaction, which, through State Rights, is to save American liberty on this continent, if, in the Providence of God, any mere human effort can save it. As the *ally* of the provisional government, a faithful, heroic ally, North Carolina is, in fact, fighting for the only principle under which the people can hope for freedom. As such, she may rely with confidence upon the co-operation of Georgia. These two States can control the policy of the South. The whole question is, therefore, with the Northern people and themselves. If the abolition party is overthrown in the next Presidential election, peace will follow.—American nationality, based upon the rights of the States, under separate governments, will give to the world an enduring evidence of the capacity for self-government. Taught by sorrow the sad lessons of political wisdom—taught by suffering to shun the designs of political demagogues—taught by a bitter experience the duty of every man to take an earnest, prayerful interest in the government of his country, this land now drenched in fraternal blood will again blossom as the rose.

GEORGIA.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

We take the following, relative to recent demonstrations by the enemy, from the *Dispatch* of Tuesday:

THE OPERATIONS OF THE ENEMY ON THE PENINSULA—THEIR REPORTED RETIREMENT TO NEW KENT COURT-HOUSE.

After their repulse at Bottom's Bridge, on Sunday morning, the enemy fell back to Tallevsville, at the junction of the old Williamsburg and Hanover roads, about twenty-four miles distant from this city. Here they remained in considerable force until about noon yesterday, when they retired to Kew Kent Court-House.

Their force at Talleysville, on Sunday, as reported by one of Col. Shingler's couriers, consisted of three brigades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and twelve pieces of artillery.

The impression is that this demonstration is designed as an advance of their lines, and to form a new base of operations, extending from Cumberland, on the Pamunkey, to Windsor Shades, on the Chickahominy. If they succeed in forming this base, their lines will be advanced some twenty-five miles nearer this city, which will afford them advantages of operating not heretofore foreseen.

In the little affair at Bottom's Bridge, on Sunday morning, the enemy's loss was not inconsiderable. A number of their men were observed to fall beneath the well directed aim of our artillery, whilst the horses of their cavalry suffered quite severely.

Their retirement to New Kent C. H. indicates that apprehensions are entertained that more formidable obstacles are in their path than were anticipated in the first inception of the movement. There can be no doubt that the malignant and cowardly Butler is determined to make an effort to release the Yankee prisoners now in Richmond, and we are of opinion that it well behooves our authorities to give serious attention to this demonstration.

In connection with this demonstration we may state that a gentleman who came up on the flag of truce boat represents that the enemy have been largely reinforced at Newport News and Yorktown, and that matters at Fortress Monroe indicate active preparations for a formidable advance of the enemy.

AFFAIRS ON THE RAPIDAN—THE REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

The movements of the enemy on the line of the Rapidan, which excited some interest, and led to the belief that a general advance of Meade's army was contemplated, appear now only to have been a feint design to divert attention from the enemy's real movements on the Peninsula. In this, however, they Gen. Lee will show. On Sunday they were handsomely repulsed and driven back to the north bank of the Rapidan:

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 9.

To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. G:

The forces of the enemy which crossed at Morton's Ford on Saturday, were driven to the river, under cover of their guns. That evening, or during the night, they recrossed to the north bank, but remained in position yesterday. This morning they have disappeared. They left seventeen dead and forty-six prisoners in our hands.

Our loss was four killed and twenty wounded. The guard at the ford, a lieutenant and twenty-five men, while bravely resisting the passage of the enemy, were captured.

R. E. LEE, General.

Among our wounded in the skirmishes which ensued from the enemy's crossing was Lt. J. H. Howlett, of Petersburg, who was shot through the body.

THE PRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

MEMORIAL OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION, C. S. A.

To the Honorable the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

The bill before you to amend the Conscription Act, by repealing all exemptions except of such persons as the President and Secretary of War may think proper to release, will, if adopted, be seriously detrimental to the press of the Confederacy, if not destructive to its existence.

In behalf of the Press Association, comprising every daily paper issued within the limits of the Confederate States, I respectfully ask that no change be made in the present exemption law, so far as relates to them. It is scarcely necessary to call your attention to the unquestionable fact that the vitality of our present revolution has been in the spirit of our free press—at once the expression and the conductor of the sentiment and feeling of the people, fostering, conveying, and extending their influence with a mighty power—based upon the most extraordinary unanimity that has ever characterized our people. As the chief and potent means of diffusing knowledge among the masses, and of concentrating the convictions of the public mind in relation to great principles embodying the rights and interests of man, politically, morally, and socially, the press has been engaged most successfully in proclaiming and inculcating them.

It has ever been the pride of our Southern sovereignties that our people were educated in the great truths that are the proper basis of self-government—these principles that were adopted and established by our fathers of '76—cherished, illustrated, and enforced by means of an independent press.

What would be the condition of the South now had it, a few years since, been deprived by despotic power of this great bulwark of independence, characterized in that noble *Areopagetica* of Milton, as "the paladium of liberty?" How could public opinion have been concentrated upon the single question of the policy, value, and interests of our special institution, but through a free press? I might extend the argument on its importance, but it is a work of supererogation, and would be an insult to your understanding. I will simply confine myself to the utilitarian view of its immediate value to the Government, considered as an essential vehicle of communication between the Government and the people, at an insignificant cost considering the magnitude of results compared with the small number of conscripts engaged in its service. Apart from its importance to the Ordnance Department to procure materials, to the Quartermaster for contracts and transportation, to the Commissary for supplies, could the Adjutant General communicate his orders to even the counties of a single State, with five times the number of officers that are now detailed for the whole press of the Confederacy? There is no bureau of the Government that is not indebted to the daily press for the transmission of its orders and wants, and in no other way could this be effected with the rapidity, extent, and certainty, that the press effects it.

Where, under peculiar circumstances attending the Government, its bureaus have been unable fully to clothe and feed our armies in the field, through the daily press a thousand local relief societies have been called into existence by our noble women, and the public sympathies concentrated into an active form, to the eminent advantage of the public service, and relief of the Government.

How could the gallant deeds of our heroic soldiery be spread through the length and breadth of the land, to stimulate and encourage to greater achievements, but by the press? With an anxiety, seldom, if ever, equalled, has every household watched our armies from day to day, through the public prints. With the avidity of deepest personal concern are they eagerly sought to satisfy the craving for information of the progress of our arms.

With unexampled unanimity have the people of the Confederate States sprung forward with spirit, energy, and will to achive their independence—with patriotism, characteristic of their ancestry, they have united in the great effort to work out the salvation of their country, and illustrate its true character, and in this mighty struggle the power of the daily and weekly press has been the great lever of revolution. Their zeal and untiring exertion have been exhibited with unparalleled unanimity. The power of the press rests entirely upon the fact, that its freedom has been unsullied even by the taint of suspicion. Let its liberty be but suspected—let it go forth that the press is dependent upon the individual will of Government officials for the personal freedom of even a portion of its necessary workmen—and the strongest support of a Government professing to act in compliance with the will of the people will be destroyed.

Public discussion of principles and powers of Government, of men and measures, has been so clearly established a right and duty of freeman that the idea of trameling it has ever been properly considered subversive of the prerogative of a sovereign people. If there be a right more important than others, next to freedom of conscience and thought, it is that which an independent freeman claims in being heard through the medium of the press.

"This is true Liberty, when free-born men,
Having to advise the public, may speak free,
Which he who can, and will, deserves high praise;
Who neither can, nor will, may hold his peace;
What can be juster in a *State* than this?"

Although the Constitution prohibits the making of laws "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," and it is not to be expected, in this enlightened age, that direct legislation will ever be attempted for the purpose, still the first step indirectly to stifle its existence is to place it under censorship. Once allow the Government the power of deciding on exemptions for the press, and the liberty of the latter is not only abridged, but its independence is gone. Implicit confidence may exist in the integrity, honesty and patriotism of the individuals who exercise that power, but the motto of the press is *Principia non hominos.*

The principal necessity for the exemption of men liable to conscription for the service of the press, results from the limited number of expert compositors and pressmen in the South. The patriotism of our young men has largely depleted the newspaper offices, so that scarcely one exists that is not half-handed. The work of composition and working the press is what needs details—the other duties, such as clerkships, are usually performed by persons who are not conscripts.

In the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Conscription, the number of printers reported as exempt under the law, includes all who are engaged in job printing for the various governmental departments, and embraces also lithographic printers. These constitute a much larger proportion than those employed on the daily papers. In Charleston, for instance, twelve conscripts, while in two establishments where Government work is done for the Treasury, Quartermasters, Commissaries, Surgeon General's Department, &c., there are thirty-eight.

There are now published in the Confederacy forty-one daily papers, on which are employed, by returns recently made to me, an average of fifteen persons each, of which number fully one-half are non-conscripts.

If the question of value to the Government of communicating orders of the departments be alone considered, I hesitate not to say that the number of men required to communicate them, and then imperfectly, and often with extreme difficulty, would outnumber ten times those required by the daily press.

I ask leave respectfully on the part of the daily press to indulge the hope that your honorable body will enact no law which by indirection may abridge intellectually or mechanically, the freedom of the press, or in any way tend to check its unquestionable mission, which is to promote and diffuse knowledge and protect the liberties of the people. The hope of advancing civilization is in the protection of vital constitutional provisions, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, and I trust that such protection will be eminently characteristic of our Southern Confederacy.

R. W. GIBBS, M. D.,
President Press Association, C. S. A.

THE FIGHT NEAR KINSTON.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* sends a detailed and interesting account of the recent movement towards Newbern. He dates from camp, near Kinston, N. C., Feb. 4, and writes as follows:

Forty-eight hours ago I was standing on the hill overlooking the strongly fortified town of Newbern, now down trodden by vandalism and treason; and now our brigade is quietly bivouacked in the woods near Kinston. Some of our boys are sunning themselves, stretched lazily upon the broom-sedge, while many of them are boiling their rations of pork over their hot fires, recounting their adventures of the past few days. As I am neither fatigued nor hungry, I will employ a few moments in reciting to you the late doings of this command. On Saturday evening we were dumped out of the cars at Kinston, and after marching about five miles, were halted to cook our rations for a march; and by light on Sunday morning we started off on the Dover road, perfectly ignorant of our destination.

Before we had gone very far we learned that we were probably going to Newbern, and it seemed more than probable that we were, and we anticipated a jolly time pitching into the negro troops there. After marching through a vast marsh, which seemed interminable, we accomplished about 20 miles, and struck a dry spot, where we rested in the dark, not being allowed to kindle fires, and, exhausted, soon fell asleep. Long before light we were off again, and our advance captured the Yankee outpost pickets, and pushed on; but the alarm was given, and a volley or two of muskets told us that our passage was disputed. Rapidly we pushed ahead, but on arriving at Batchelor's Creek it was ascertained that a regiment of the enemy was posted in strong earthworks, and had destroyed the flooring of the bridge, preventing further pursuit.—Our regiment was acting as skirmishers, and after a great deal of shooting in the dark we were ordered to protect ourselves and remain where we were, and I was just nicely settled behind a great stump to finish my nap.

Suddenly the whole heavens seemed on fire, and the thunder of two cannon almost uprooted the stump which alone stood between me and the Yankee fortifications. Before the sound had died away, volley after volley was fired by our friends over the water, and the minnies flew thickly over and amongst us. With the lightning's swiftness the guns above us belched forth their hail of iron and lead, and the canister and minnies filled the air and rattled through the woods. For about an hour this furious fire was kept up, when, as if by mutual consent, the firing ceased, and all was again still and pitchy dark; but I did not attempt to resume my nap. As the light dawned, an occasional shot greeted our ears, as a rifleman imagined he got a glimpse of his foe. A heavy mist hung over the creek, and although our lines were but twenty-five yards apart, the morning was far advanced before we could distinguish objects across the line. By degrees we were able to distinguish the strong line of fortifications along the edge of the creek on both flanks of a powerful block house which commanded the approach to the bridge.

Before the fog had raised, our cannon again belched forth, and was again met with volleys of minnies, and during this furious shower of shot and shell the right of our lines succeeded in pushing through the marsh and effected a crossing, flanking the enemy. A vigorous attack was made by our noble boys, and the Yankees were driven out and began falling back. We rushed upon the bridge—laid our pontoon planks—crossed—and joined in the fight.—Charging with a yell, we broke the line of the cowardly skunks, who mizzled from their cover. In the twinkling of an eye our artillery was galloping after us, and was wheeled into position, and engaged a battery of the Yankees which had just opened on us. This seemed a jolly thing for our gallant artillerymen, and they fought bravely, driving the Yankee battery off in fine style. As quick as lightning a young officer, in a blue Yankee overcoat and slouched hat, who commanded our batteries, ordered "Pieces to the front," and was off like the wind after the retreating artillery, regardless of the minnies and Belgian rifle balls which flew about him. Position after position was selected, but after a few shots each was abandoned, and onward dashed our artillery after them. Though we pushed on as rapidly as our legs would carry us, they were soon far ahead, and the last we saw of them they were far ahead, to our left, hammering after a train of cars loaded with Yankee troops. This officer, I learn, is Captain Caskie, of Virginia, who commanded a portion of Deering's battalion.

Early in the afternoon we reached the woods overlooking Newbern, taking about 150 prisoners in the chase. Here we remained in line of battle all night. The next day our forces in the rear captured a splendid battery of two pieces, horses, &c., complete, and about 200 prisoners, who had been cut off and who had secreted themselves in the woods. Since then some 100 more have been taken, making in all between 450 and 500 prisoners and two pieces of artillery, besides horses, ambulance, and wagons, not to mention the plunder of Yankee camps which we boys fell heir to. Altogether, we have had a jolly good time of it, and have had a sight of Newbern.

A. H. P.

From the Southern Confederacy.]

DRUNKEN OFFICERS.

We have received the following letter, and "have no remarks to make." We are not disposed to assume the responsibility of making a publication of this character, when the informant will not assent to the use of his own name. There is a bill before Congress which will remove many supernumeraries from interior towns and villages. The whole country is overrun with officers and soldiers employed in the police department. It is the only mode of employing the supernumerary officers of the army, and hence, we presume the necessity for the existence of the system of military governments applied to the peaceful villages and towns of the interior. We have heard it said that officers unfit for field duty could not otherwise be disposed of. It is a happy device to get rid of them. We regret that the people of "——, Ga.," do not appreciate the parental care and kindness of the [illegible] furnishes them fifteen new

is all very wrong. Men who prefer a consolidated despotism should readily adapt themselves to the Austrian-Russian, monarchical system. It must always be an adjunct of imperial power if Lincoln effects the conquest of the South, and will be no less a necessary evil of a Southern dictatorship. The ultimate remedy, if such a condition of civil existence is fastened upon us, must be found in the assertion of State Rights.

But this is the letter:

——, GA., Feb. 31, 1864.

EDITORS ATLANTA REGISTER:—I have been sent to this place on government business from Dalton, and during my stay here, I deem it my duty, as an officer of the Confederate States, to relate my observations in relation to the officers who have been assigned to this post. I shall not directly indicate them, but please let me ask you to make an editorial of the following facts: Night before, and last night, the whole of them, about fifteen, with the exception of Lieut. ——, who, as the citizens inform me, is a sober, temperate man, were drunk. And, since their assignment, which was two months ago, the citizens say they have not spent a sober breath. These men do no earthly good to the Confederacy, never have guards nor demand passports of soldiers passing. I write this at the request of the citizens of ——, and hope you will notice it in the next issue of your excellent paper. Please don't print this letter but make a few remarks of your own.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

The mill property at Louisburg, advertised in this paper, was sold on Tuesday for $50,000.

Gen. Morgan arrived in Atlanta on Saturday and was most enthusiastically received.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription to the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving** important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY NEXT (Court Week.)

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALE room, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.—
A considerable lot of Household & Kitchen Furniture.
Crockery and Glassware.
One excellent Piano.
An assorted lot of Shoes.
One or two good Business Horses.
One leather top Buggy, with Harness.
One nearly new Buggy, with steel tire, with a Double Harness.
One Negro Woman, 18 years old.
A lot of dry Virginia Salt, in sacks.
Together with quite a number of other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Feb 11 4t

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, COMMENCING AT 9 o'clock, a. m., we will sell an assorted lot of Books, consisting of a number of standard medical works; and a miscellaneous lot of Books, among them valuable standard works and school books.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Feb 11 2t

FOR SALE.

TWO CONFEDERATE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS for sale; $500 each. Apply to

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh.

Feb 11 3t

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out-houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid area for wheat, tobacco, corn &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,
Windsor, N. C.

Feb 3-1m
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.
400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.

Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

36 DOZEN ENGLISH ROOLER SHEEP-SKINS for Cotton Factories.
200 dozen J. & P. Coates' White Spool Cotton.

JAMES Y. WHITTED & CO.,
Hillsboro, N. C.

Feb 8-1w

WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE, ON GOVERNMENT account, for a Wagon Factory at this place, the following Machines:

One Turning Lathe,
do Morticing Machine,
do Shaping do
do Spoke Lathe,
do Tenoning Machine,
do Planing do
do Sash Saw.

Persons having any of the above articles will please communicate with me at once, should they desire to sell.

E. E. CHISMAN.